

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 2. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1811.

[No. 1317.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per an-  
num, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS,  
if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to  
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be  
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old  
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

**Just Published**  
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY  
GAZETTE,  
THE KENTUCKY  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,  
OR NEW  
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;  
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar,  
in which the whole structure and essential  
principles of that most copious Language,  
according to the most approved modern stand-  
ards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,  
and explained in a manner intelligible to the  
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

**Postlethwait's Tavern,**  
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-  
stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.  
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his  
oldstand, where every exertion shall be used  
to accommodate those who please to call on  
him  
January 20, 1809.

**JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,**  
*Commission Merchants,*  
SHIPPINGPORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)  
Have just received a quantity of  
BROWN SUGAR. LOGWOOD,  
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.  
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their  
customary low prices.—Also a quantity of Sa-  
line salt.  
July 3d, 1810.

**CASH**  
Will be given for two or three LIKELY  
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eigh-  
teen.  
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

**Wanted to hire for a term of years,**  
**A FEW NEGRO BOYS.**  
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.  
July 23d, 1810.

**WILSON'S GRAMMAR**  
*For Sale at this Office.*  
**To Blacksmiths.**

**WANTED,** a Blacksmith of good charac-  
ter and sobriety, to manage a shop at Nashville,  
Tennessee. One acquainted with the White-  
smith's business would be preferred—to such  
a one, good wages will be given, by  
GEO. POYZER.  
November 9th, 1810.

**THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH**  
Will be given for clean combed  
HOGS' BRISTLES.  
Their being scalded does not injure them.  
—ALSO—  
**HORSE HAIR,**  
of any length—by  
JOHN LOCKWOOD,  
Corner of Upper and High-Streets.  
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1810.

**Thomas Rickets posts a Bay**  
Mare 8 or nine years old branded with W on the  
near shoulder, the off hind foot white, a small  
star in her forehead and snip on her nose, al-  
most 13 1/2 hands high, has been lately shod be-  
fore, appraised to \$25, some saddle spots.  
MORGAN BROWN.  
October 2d, 1810. Jessamine

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber on the  
29th of October last, a Negro fellow named  
**HARRY;**

He will probably change his name to Henry or  
David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age,  
but looks something older—he limps a little  
when he walks—one of his knees is much larger  
than the other—bow legged—long visage,  
roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is  
about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very heavy  
made—has a small dent in one of his jaws,  
opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, &  
took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty  
dollars will be given for securing him in jail,  
and reasonable expenses if brought home to  
me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Haw-  
kins, in Lexington.—It is supposed he will go  
to the state of Ohio.

**THO: B. SCOTT.**  
December 14, 1810.

**LOST**  
On the road leading from Lexington to  
Nicholasville on Sunday last, a light col-  
oured pair of Saddle Bags, containing an  
Orleans cod velt. Any person that may  
find and deliver the said property to me in  
Lexington, or Richard Blanton Nicholas-  
ville, shall be amply satisfied for their trou-  
ble.

**FIELDING GOSNEY.**  
Lexington, 24th Dec. 1810.

**LOVE IN JEOPARDY,**  
A Tragic Comedy,  
By ABRAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
PRICE 50 CENTS.

**WANTED,**  
TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS  
TOBACCO  
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS  
WHISKEY,  
For which the highest going price will be given.  
*Halstead & Meglone.*

**For Sale.**  
A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on  
the waters of Green river, in Green county,  
containing 665 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton  
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.  
Coffee, first quality—10 Barrels Muscovado  
and Havanna Sugars of an excellent quality  
—6 Barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof  
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000  
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold  
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60  
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,  
with any kind of Coverings; Carpenter's and  
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-  
gle, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains  
with and without arms, different sizes, com-  
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double  
ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains  
of every description Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.  
*Halstead & Meglone.*

Opposite the Markett House Lexington, K.

**FOR SALE.**  
A TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground  
on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)  
—Terms three yearly payments without inter-  
est—enquire of the printer.

**KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.**  
The public are respectfully informed, that  
those Stables are now occupied by the subscri-  
ber, who begs leave to assure them that he will  
at all times pay the most strict attention to hor-  
ses left in his care.—His extensive knowledge  
and known skill in horses, are sufficient to en-  
sure him the custom of his friends.

**RICHARDSON ALLEN.**  
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**  
A VALUABLE and WELL IMPROVED FARM,  
LYING on Henry's mill road, only four  
miles from Lexington, containing 150  
acres of first rate land well timbered, and plen-  
tifully watered. The improvements on this farm  
are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large  
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-  
quisite out building—a good still house, barn,  
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and  
abundance. About seventy acres of the land  
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.  
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as  
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those  
wishing to purchase.

A general warrant deed will be made the  
purchaser, and possession had the first of Janu-  
ary next. Application to be made to the sub-  
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.  
*RICHARDSON ALLEN.*  
June 4th, 1810.

**REMOVAL.**  
**DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON**  
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop  
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near  
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for  
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE  
MEDICINES, together with a complete  
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-  
MENTS, made after the latest and most  
approved models.  
DR. OVERTON will practice PHY-  
SIC and SURGERY in Lexington and  
its neighborhood. He has just procured  
a portion of unquestionable COW POX  
infection, and will communicate the dis-  
ease to any person desirous of enjoying  
its protection.  
September 3, 1810.

**Almanacks for 1811,**  
For sale at the office of the  
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

**JUST RECEIVED,** From Phila.  
VOLS. 4 & 5 OF  
**THE AMERICAN REGISTER,**  
OR  
**GENERAL REPOSITORY**  
OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND SCIENCE.  
PRICE \$3 25.

**VOL. 13, PART 1st OF**  
**REES'S CYCLOPEDIA,**  
FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

**SANDERS'S COTTON FACTORY,**  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

**WANTED,** twelve Apprentices to the Weav-  
ing business, boys from 12 to 18 years of age  
—Terms of taking apprentices, will be to in-  
struct them in the art of weaving generally—  
to learn them reading, writing and arithmetic  
to the rule of three—to provide them with  
comfortable board, lodging and decent cloath-  
ing—to be bound until 21 years of age—  
when the term expires to give a good suit of  
clothes.

**LEWIS SANDERS.**  
N. B. I wish to purchase 200 Barrels of  
corn.  
Lexington, December 18, 1810.

**I WILL SELL**  
**THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF**  
**LAND, viz.**

10 000 ACRES lying in Knox county,  
on Rockcastle.

5 000 ACRES in Mercer county, on  
the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great propor-  
tion bottom.

1 000 ACRES in Washington county,  
on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned lands were patented in  
the name of James Southall. I will give a rea-  
sonable credit, and receive in payment Horses,  
Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

**TUNSTAL QUARLES.**  
Woodford county, 18th October, 1810.

**BLANKS**  
For sale at this Office.

## NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIV-  
ED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND now opening in the house formerly oc-  
cupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter  
and Telford, a complete and general assort-  
ment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will  
sell unusually low for cash. He will also  
give the highest price in cash for HEMP.

Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar,  
of a superior quality, which he is disposed to  
sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price.  
Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit.  
Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

**H. FOSTER & Co. TAYL RS,**

INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its  
vicinity, that they carry on the above business  
in all its various branches, in the shop formerly  
occupied by Lawson McCullough, on Hill  
Street. Those who favour them with their  
custom may rely on having their work done  
with neatness and dispatch.  
September 31st, 1810.



## STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-  
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a  
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has  
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first  
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-  
cumstance he can with full confidence assure  
his friends and the public, that any work done  
by him will be executed in a superior manner,  
to any done in this State heretofore.

**N. B.** Persons owing the firm of Fishel &  
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or  
they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be  
forced.  
Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.



## Fresh Medicine.

**JUST** arrived and to be sold by the subscri-  
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of  
Short and Market streets, Lexington.

**AMONG WHICH IS**  
**The Iceland Moss,**  
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions  
and Phthic.

**Also for Sale,**  
**WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,**  
**TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.**  
**ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.**  
*Andrew McCalla*

**APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF**  
**THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,  
General Instructor,  
Masonic Constitutions,  
Bishop's Sermons,  
Craighead's Sermon,  
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,  
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,  
Life of Gano,  
Life of Shaw,  
Wilson's Grammar,  
Webster's Spelling books,  
New-England Primer,  
Doctrinal Catechism  
Christ's Second appearing &c.

**ALSO**  
Blank Books of any kind,  
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books  
Pamphlets on various subjects,  
Writing Paper,  
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF**  
Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.  
Old books rebound, and Book Binding  
generally executed on short notice.  
August 17th, 1810

## FULLING MILL.

**THE** subscriber, grateful for his friends and  
customers for former favours, wishes to  
inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's  
Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where  
the advantage of a constant current of water  
will enable him to carry on the Fulling business  
more to the satisfaction of his customers, than  
he has heretofore done. For the convenience  
of distant customers, he will attend at the usual  
places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving  
cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at  
Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.  
Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of  
these several courts in the towns aforesaid. He  
will also attend once a week to receive cloth  
that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her  
mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month  
or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident  
prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to  
his customers to exert the utmost of his abili-  
ties in finishing such cloth as may be com-  
mitted to his care with neatness and speed.

**JOHN KENNEDY.**  
November 26th, 1810.

**Blanks**  
**OF ALL KINDS,**  
**For Sale at this Office.**

**JAMES ROBERT,**  
**GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,**

INFORMS his friends and the public in ge-  
neral, that he has removed to the store lately  
occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3  
doors above the Branch Bank: where he will  
constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold  
& Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated  
Ware of every description, and newest fashions  
which he offers for sale on the most reasonable  
terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared  
to carry on the Watch making and repairing bu-  
siness—and will warrant his work to be well  
executed. Orders from a distance strictly at-  
tended to.—And all those who are pleased to fa-  
vor him with their custom, may depend upon  
having their work done with neatness and dis-  
patch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2  
good workmen, in the above line of business;  
and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character,  
will be taken as apprentices.  
August 6th, 1810.

## CASH

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR  
ABOUT

**250 Hogs & 150 Bees.**

**THE** purchase of the Hogs will be commenc-  
ed about Christmas—they must be corn-  
fed, and very fat; neatly slaughtered, and per-  
fectly cool when delivered. None under 250wt.  
net will be received; no engagement previous  
to delivery will be made, but if the pork suits  
when offered, it will be taken and paid for at the  
highest cash price.

The purchase of the bees will be commenc-  
ed about the 1st Feb. next—they must be stall-  
fed, and better than what is termed good beef;  
they must be prime. None under 500wt. net  
will suit—they will be received on foot, and \$4  
per 100wt. given for the netbeef.

I wish to contract for some pork and beef  
BARRELS.

**JAMES MORRISON.**

Navy Agent Ky.  
Lexington, 14th Nov. 1810.

## Commission Store,

In the house of Mr. Coyle, opposite the Branch  
Bank.

**WALDEMAR MENTELLE**

Has just received by the latest arrivals, and  
opened for sale, a variety of articles, such as  
**DRY GOODS;**

**Among which, are the following.**

**FLANDERS** fine hemp linen  
Queen's and China ware  
Sugar of different kinds  
Imperial and Hyson teas  
White and red lead  
Spanish whitening and patent yellow  
Spanish brown and painter's brushes  
With a constant supply of Flax seed oil  
Spirit of turpentine  
Madera Wine  
Rum and French Brandy  
Cherry bounce and old Whiskey  
Figs, raisins and almonds  
Pickled Oysters  
Mackerel and shad  
Best Lancaster snuff  
Also an elegant assortment of Jewellery  
Looking glasses with and without frames  
Coach and clock glasses  
Gilt frames and elegant  
Paintings & engravings  
Toys for children  
Italian and common fiddle strings & fiddles  
Profiles taken and framed by Mentelle as  
usual

Always on hand, a quantity of Dry  
**GOOSE CREEK SALT & PUTTY.**  
Lexington Dec. 18, 1810.

## DISEASES CURED.

**Lee's Genuine Family Medicines.**

**CELEBRATED** for curing most diffi-  
culties to which the human body is liable,  
continue to be prepared and sold, whole-  
sale and retail at LEE's old established  
patent and family Medicine Store, No.  
56 Maiden Lane, New-York, and sold in  
Kentucky, by appointment of the propri-  
etors at **Waldemard Mentelle's** store in  
Lexington and at **Dudley, Trigg & Dud-  
ley's** store in Frankfort. By applying at  
these stores purchasers can be supplied  
with the genuine reparations of the late  
Richard Lee, which for many years past  
have proved superior to any medicines  
hitherto discovered, both in the safety of  
their operation and certainty of produc-  
ing cures, as the many recommendations  
and certificates before the public fully  
prove

**FITS CAUSED BY WORMS.**  
The extraordinary cure my wife has ex-  
perienced by the use of Hamilton's Worm  
Destroying Lozenges ought to be made  
public for the benefit of those who may  
be afflicted in a similar manner; with this  
intention I now inform you she had been  
subject to severe convulsion fits upwards  
of twenty years. These fits were appar-  
ently brought on by trifling circumstan-  
ces. A drink of cold water, or flumming  
in walking has often occasioned a recur-  
rence of a fit, and their frequency was  
such as to render her incapable of all bu-  
siness. Hamilton's worm lozenges be-  
coming celebrated in my neighbourhood,  
were administered, and a quantity of  
small worms and matter were brought a-  
way, which had no doubt been the cause  
of her fits; she having had none since the  
lozenges were taken. Nearly two years  
have elapsed, and my wife continues free  
from fits, and has become very healthy.  
Wishing these circumstances may be  
servicable in extending the knowledge of  
your excellent medicine.

I am, &c.  
**JOHN SHOTWELL.**

Mrs. H. Lee, widow of  
Richard Lee, N. York.  
Rahway, Aug. 37.

**HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,**  
FOR COUGHS &c.

Asthmas, sore throats, and most disorders  
of the breast and lungs, is recommended

as an unparalleled remedy. A single tri-  
al will prove that it restores the determi-  
nation of the fluids to the surface of the  
body, and brings on the common health-  
ful perspiration; that it dislodges and  
evacuates the tough viscid phlegm or mu-  
cus, strengthens the weakened vessels of  
the lungs, soothes the acrimonious hu-  
mour which irritates them, and finally  
discharges it. Thus striking at the root  
of the disorder, the symptoms are of course  
effectually and permanently conquered,  
the reverse of common medicines which  
weaken the constitution, and give strength  
to the disorder, for the sake of moderating  
for the present, some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted  
with the whooping cough, this discovery is  
of the highest magnitude, as it affords im-  
mediate relief, checks the progress, and in a  
short time entirely removes the most cru-  
el disorder to which children are liable.  
The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and  
the dose so small that no difficulty arises  
in taking it.

**Selected Recommendations.**  
Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead Hill,  
near Baltimore, had been a long time dan-  
gerously indisposed, and was reduced to  
the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch  
that his recovery appeared extremely  
doubtful. His complaints, which seemed  
to be affections of the breast and lungs,  
and general debility occasioned thereby,  
yielded little, but rather progressed, un-  
der the treatment of several physicians;  
when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his  
distressing cough was immediately allevi-  
ated and every other symptom rapidly sub-  
dued. Four or five bottles entirely re-  
moved his complaints, and restored him  
to an excellent state of health and strength  
which he has for upwards of a year past  
enjoyed without interruption.

From **Lutbar Martin, Esq., attorney-gene-  
ral of the state of Maryland.**

I comply with your request in stating  
my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir.—It has  
been used in my family for two or three  
years past, with uniform success, when-  
ever colds, coughs or similar complaints have  
rendered medicine necessary. I have  
myself found it an excellent and agreeable  
remedy for a very painful and troublesome  
affection of the breast, accompanied with  
soreness and with obstructed and difficult  
breathing. On these accounts I do not  
hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir  
as a valuable medicine, and deserving pub-  
lic attention.

**LUTHAR MARTIN.**  
**ITCH CURED**  
By once using **Lee's Sovereign Ointment.**  
The proprietor informs those persons and  
families who are suffering under this dis-  
ease (against the infection of which no  
person is safe) that if this ointment is used  
at night, on going to bed, it never fails to  
perform a cure by the following morning,  
as thousands who have used it during the  
last ten years can testify. The peculiar  
excellencies of this infallible remedy to  
the itch, over every other, are the cer-  
tainty of a cure by a single application;  
the ingredients being so innocent as to be  
applied with perfect safety to the tender-  
est infant, and its being not only free from  
any offensive smell but equally agreeable  
with the pleasantest pomatum.

**DR. HAMILTON'S**  
**GRAND RESTORATIVE;**

Which the inventor confidently recom-  
mends as an invaluable medicine for the  
speedy relief and permanent cure of va-  
rious complaints which result from dissi-  
ipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, re-  
sidence in climates unfavourable to the  
constitution, the immoderate use of tea,  
frequent intoxication, or any destructive  
intemperance, the unskilful or excessive  
use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to  
females at a certain period of life, bad ly-  
ings in, &c.

Hahn's true and genuine German CORN-  
PLASTER, an infallible remedy for  
corns; speedily removing them, root  
and branch, without giving any pain.

Hamilton's ESSENCE OF MUSTARD  
for the rheumatism, gout, palsy, swell-  
ing, numbness &c.

**TOOTH-ACHE DROPS;** the only reme-  
dy yet discovered which gives imme-  
diate and lasting relief in the most se-  
vere instances.

**HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.**  
For removing costiveness, bile, &c. and  
cleansing the stomach and bowels.

The above well known medicines con-  
tinue to be faithfully prepared from the  
recipes of the late Richard Lee, by Han-  
nah Lee, his widow, and are for sale whole-  
sale, at

**Lee's Patent and Family Medicine**  
**Store, New York.**

Where may be seen an extensive list of  
recommendations and cures, certified by  
some of the most respectable characters in  
the United States.

\* A liberal discount allowed to Drug-  
gists and wholesale purchasers.

Sold in Kentucky by appointment of the pro-  
prietor, at

**Waldemard Mentelle's Store**  
LEXINGTON, AND AT  
**Dudley, Trigg & Dudley's Store,**  
IN FRANKFORT.

THE subscriber has for sale a Wagon and  
Team, and 4 work horses; also a Gig & horse  
cart, all of which will be sold low for ready  
payment.

**W. BOWLIN.**  
Lexington, Dec. 17, 1810.



# CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

The following letter and report were received from the Secretary of the Treasury:

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

December 11, 1810.

Sir, I have the honor to enclose a Report, prepared in obedience to the act entitled 'An act to establish the Treasury Department.'

I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully,  
Sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Honorable  
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to establish the Treasury Department,' the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates:

## REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage which accrued during the year 1808, amounted to

\$10,348,000

The nett revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A.) to

\$6,527,000

The statement (B.) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandise and other sources from which that revenue was derived during the year 1809.

It is ascertained that the nett revenue arising from the same duties, has, for the three first quarters of the year 1810, exceeded 7,500,000 dollars; and it is believed that it will not, for the whole year, fall short of twelve millions.

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio have, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1810, as appears by the statement (C.) amounted to 159,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 610,000 dollars.

The same statement shows that the total amount of sales, from the establishment of the land offices in the year 1800, to the 30th of September, 1810, have amounted to 3,168,000 acres, which have produced 6,681,000 dollars; of which sum 1,646,000 dollars remain due by purchasers. The sales in the Mississippi Territory, being (after deducting expenses) appropriated in the first place to the payment of 1,250,000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

## RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES.

1. Year ending on the 30th of September 1810.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1810 have amounted to

\$8,636,861 17

Making, together with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of October, 1809, and amounting to

\$5,828,936 01

An aggregate of

\$14,517,797 18

The disbursements during the same year have consisted in the following items, viz.

Civil Department, including miscellaneous expenses, and those incidental to the intercourse with foreign nations

1,249,200 06

Military and Indian

Departments 2,514,523 75

Navy 1,674,735 50

Interest on the public debt

4,189,259 25

Total current expenses

8,174,358 22

Payments on account of the principal of the public debt

2,384,409 24

Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E.) to

11,058,767 46

And leaving in the Treasury on 30th Sept. 1810 a balance of

3,459,029 72

It therefore appears that the actual receipts into the Treasury have exceeded the current expenses of government, including therein the interest on the debt, by a sum of five hundred thousand dollars: The expenses had during the preceding year exceeded the receipts by a sum of thirteen hundred thousand dollars. The difference arises, not from an increase in the receipts, but from a diminution in the expenses, particularly those of the military and naval departments.

## 2. Last quarter of the year 1810.

The receipts for that quarter will, it is believed, be more than sufficient to defray the current expenses and interest on the debt accruing during the same period. But the payments to be made on account of the principal of the debt in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, amounting to more than 5,100,000 dollars, a loan first negotiated for 3,750,000, and afterwards reduced to 2,750,000 dollars, became necessary. The receipts and disbursements for that quarter are therefore estimated as follows:

Receipts into the treasury from the ordinary revenue

2,500,000

Proceeds of the loan receivable on 31st Dec. 1810.

2,750,000

Balance in the Treasury on 1st October 1810.

3,460,000

Expenses, civil, military and naval, estimated 1,570,000.

Interest accruing on the domestic debt

500,000

Payment on account of the public debt, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions, and including the reimbursement of

2,070,000

31st Dec. 1810, on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, and that of same date, of 3,751,125 exchanged six per cent. stock

4,640,000

Probable balance in the Treasury on 31st Dec. 1810,

2,000,000

8,710,000

## 3. Year 1811.

The outstanding revenue bonds, after deducting the expenses of collection and allowing for bad debts, will not probably, on the 1st January 1811, fall short of eleven millions and a half of dollars; the actual receipts for the year 1811, on account of the sales of lands, may be estimated at five hundred thousand; and it is presumed that the portion of the revenue arising from importations subsequent to the present year, which will be received in 1811, will be more than sufficient to pay the debentures payable in that year. The actual receipts into the Treasury during that year may therefore be estimated at

\$12,500,000

Estimating the expenses of government for the year 1811, not to exceed the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th of September 1810, that is to say—

Expenses of a civil nature, both domestic and foreign

\$1,240,000

Military and Naval Departments

4,190,000

And adding thereto the interest on the public debt, estimated at

2,550,000

The aggregate of the current expenses, exclusively of the payments, on account of the principal of the debt, would not exceed

7,980,000

The payments on account of the principal of the debt will be applicable to the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. & deferred stocks, to the re-payment of the loan of 2,750,000 dollars effected this year, and to the reimbursement in part of the converted six per cent. stock; and must, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, amount to

5,450,000

Making for the whole amount of the expenditures of the year 1811

13,430,000

or about one million of dollars more than the receipts for the same year.

If therefore this estimate could be relied on, an authority to borrow one million of dollars would be sufficient to enable government to pay all the current expenses, and to reimburse nearly four millions and a half of the principal of the debt, leaving at the same time in the Treasury a balance of two millions of dollars, a sum not greater than what under existing circumstances it is eligible to reserve. But a deficiency may take place in the receipts if the amount of debentures should exceed what has been estimated: and the expenses for the Military and Naval Department, (which, according to the estimates of those departments, and exclusively of the sum necessary for fortifications, amount to 4,916,000 dollars) may be greater than the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1810. In order to provide for these and other unforeseen contingencies, the propriety of authorising a loan not exceeding in the whole the amount of the principal of the debt reimbursed during the same year, is respectfully submitted.

## Public Debt.

It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt have amounted during the year ending on the 30th day of September 1810, to 2,884,000 dollars; and during the nine years and a half ending on the same day to near 37,700,000 dollars; exclusively of more than six millions of dollars paid in conformity with the provisions of the Convention with Great Britain and of the Louisiana Convention.

Taking the calendar year 1810 by itself, the principal of the debt actually reimbursed will amount to 5,163,376 dollars, viz. Annual reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stocks

\$1,412,231

Reimbursement of the six per cent. Exchanged stocks.

3,751,125

From which deducting the loan from the bank of

5,163,376

Leaves for the actual decrease of the debt during the year

2,750,000

The loan authorised by the act of last session had at first been negotiated in the latter end of May, for 3,750,000 dollars; but the expenses having proven less than had been supposed, it was by mutual consent reduced in October to 2,750,000. With that object in view, in order that no greater sum should be ultimately borrowed than might be necessary, and also to avoid as long as practicable an increase of stock in the market, and that of a more permanent species of debt, a temporary loan from the bank of the United States, was preferred to any other mode. It is reimbursable on the last day of December 1811, with a reservation that the bank may, in case of a non-renewal of its charter, demand an earlier payment on giving three months notice. This condition may, if enforced, save some interest to the public, and can produce no inconvenience, as there will be no greater difficulty in effecting a new loan (if necessary) in the middle than in the latter end of the year. The documents F. G. H. I. shew both the object and the terms of the loan.

From what has been stated, it appears that no other provisions are necessary for the year 1811, than a continuance of the 24 per cent. duty, commonly called the Mediterranean Fund, and an authority to borrow a sum, probably much less, and certainly not greater than the amount of the principal of the public debt which will be reimbursed during the year. But as in conformity with the act of 1st of May 1810 the importation of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, will be prohibited after the 2d day of February next, if that nation shall not, before that time, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, some provisions appear necessary for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenue arising from that cause, and of giving to that measure all the efficacy of which it is susceptible.

The probable defalcation in the revenue cannot, for obvious reasons, be at this time estimated with any degree of precision. The experience of the ensuing year can alone afford sufficient data for a permanent and detailed plan adapted to that state of things, and calculated to ensure perseverance in the system as long as may be thought proper. But in the mean while, it appears essential to lay the foundation of such plan and to guard in time against any great deficit in the receipts of the year 1812. It is believed that under existing circumstances it would be sufficient to render those receipts equal or nearly equal to the current expenditure, including therein the interest on the public debt, and estimated at about eight millions of dollars: And with a view, to that object, a considerable and immediate increase of the present duties on importations is respectfully suggested.

It is not less important that the act should be free of legal difficulties and of well founded objections, and that it should be enforced by every practicable means. On that subject the following observations are submitted. 1. The law of 1st May, 1810, has neither expressly defined the edicts, the revocation of which is expected, nor made a notification by the President the evidence and sole evidence of the fact. It follows that in case of an unsatisfactory modification of her edicts by Great Britain, the decision of the question itself, whether the non-importation be actually in force or not will be left to the courts, whence delays and embarrassments will arise which will considerably impede the operation of the law. 2d. The non-importation is to take place on the 2d day of February next, if a revocation shall not have taken place before that day. But this may have taken place and not be known on that day in the United States. If the Collectors abstain from seizing merchandise imported after that day, until the fact shall have been ascertained and the edicts shall not have been revoked, the merchandise will escape forfeiture and the law during that period will be inoperative. If they seize and the edicts shall have been revoked, the seizures will have been illegal, and the collectors liable to personal suits. This inconvenience may be remedied by a provision, directing, that during that period it shall be the duty of the collectors to make seizures, but that the goods shall be restored to the parties on their giving bond with sureties for the value.

3. No exception has been made by the act in favor of vessels which have sailed for the British East Indies prior to the President's proclamation; and the short period of three months from the date of that proclamation to the day when the law is to take effect will occasion forfeitures or heavy losses in cases of bona fide American property in England paid for or ordered prior to the proclamation. It seems in every point of view eligible that cases clearly foreseen should be provided for by law, instead of being left to executive discretion.

4. It is believed that an abandonment by the United States of their share of the penalties and forfeitures which may be incurred, and the distribution of these, according to the circumstances of the case, amongst the collectors, the other custom-house officers, the inspectors who heretofore have had no share, and the informers, would ensure a greater degree of zeal and vigilance in detecting and preventing infractions of the law. 5. Some additional provisions will be necessary to enforce the law on the northern frontier of the United States, amongst which may be reckoned; the erection of some new collection districts, particularly on the river St. Lawrence and in the eastern part of the state of Vermont; an increase of salary to the collectors in that quarter, in-as-much as under the non-importation, that part of their compensation which is derived from fees, will be considerably reduced; and that which arises from commissions altogether lost: And an authority to the armed force of the United States to make seizures. And it may be added, that the peculiar situation of those districts will render condemnations extremely difficult, unless the obligation be imposed on persons claiming merchandise seized there to prove that the same was legally imported.

All which is respectfully submitted. ALBERT GALLATIN. Treasury Department, Dec. 10, 1810.

The letter and report having been read, so much thereof as relates to the revenue was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and so much as relates to the act respecting commercial intercourse, &c. to the committee of Foreign Relations.

## TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Mr. Findley presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, praying a renewal of its charter.—Referred to a select committee composed of the following gentlemen; Messrs. Burwell, Findley, Southard, Mitchell, Franklin, Butler, J. C. Chamberlain, W. Chamberlain, Moseley, N. R. Moore, Miller, Smelt, Johnson, Morrow, Jackson, Gan-net and Poindexter.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

Mr. Pearson said that during the last session of Congress a committee had been appointed by this House, to enquire into the conduct of Brigadier General James Wilkinson; but from a part of the report, which he read, the House would recollect that the committee had not brought their investigation to a conclusion. In order to perfect what had been thus commenced, he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Brigadier General James Wilkinson in relation to his having at any time, whilst in the service of the United States, corruptly received money from the government of Spain or its agents, or in relation to his having, during the time aforesaid, been an accomplice, or in any way concerned with the agents of any foreign power, or with Aaron Burr, in a project against the dominions of the King of Spain, or to dismember these United States. And that the said committee enquire generally into the conduct of the said James Wilkinson as Brigadier General of the army of the United States: That the said committee have power to send for persons and papers and compel their attendance and production, and that they report the result of the inquiry to this House.

Mr. P. said he would barely remark that having been a member of the committee at the last session he was well convinced that the committee had not drawn their investigation to a conclusion; for although he had studiously avoided conversing on this subject, or communicating with any one in relation to it, yet evidence unsought for had come to his knowledge, which had not been before the committee and which, if to be relied on, he deemed material to the investigation.

The House agreed to consider the resolution 61 to 35.

Mr. Root moved that the resolution should lie on the table.—Motion lost, Yeas 33, Nays 74.

Mr. Love moved to postpone the farther consideration of the resolution till to-morrow.—Motion lost, 53 to 46.

Mr. Troup moved to amend the resolution by adding the following clause: "and further, that the said James Wilkinson be notified by the committee of the time and place of their sitting, and be heard in his defence;" which amendment was after a debate, accepted by Mr. Pearson as a part of his resolution.

Mr. Stanford moved to strike out of the resolution the words which had been incorporated in at the suggestion of Mr. Troup.—Motion lost, Yeas 20 Nays 89.

The question was taken on the resolution as amended by Yeas and Nays.

For the resolution 79—Against it 35.

The following gentlemen compose the committee appointed in pursuance of this resolution: Messrs. Troup, Bacon, sage, Wilson and Breckenridge.

[Mr. Troup has been excused by the House from serving on this committee on account of the precarious state of his health.]

## WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

Mr. Love moved for leave and introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this house information, 1st, of the amount of debts due from individuals and bodies corporate to the bank of the United States, distinguishing the amount due by bond, mortgage or other specialty, from that payable by notes, bills of exchange or other surety not under seal, to the said bank and its branches, and what portion of said debts are considered as standing accommodations to the customers of said bank and its branches 2d, of the amount of notes of the said bank and its branches now in circulation. 3d, Whether the revenue of the United States, or what portion of it are ordered to be deposited in the said bank and its branches: Whether any portion of it is ordered to be deposited in other, and if so, what other banks—and what will be the probable amount of deposits in favour of the U. States, in any of the said banks or their branches, and which of them, on the 2d day of March, 1811.

## STATE OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Newton said it would be recollected that the report of the committee appointed at the last session, to inquire into the cause or causes of the mortality in the army at New Orleans, owing to the late hour at which it had been introduced (the 27th April) was not acted upon; he would therefore move that the report be referred to a committee of the whole House—Agreed to—67 to 17.

A short time elapsed, when Mr. Smilie hoped that the vote on the reference might be reconsidered; as he considered it a procedure to tally without precedent, that an unfinished act of this last session should be made the subject of reference, in this informal way.

On this question of order, considerable debate took place; in which Messrs. Smilie, Pitkin, Wright, Taylor, W. Al-

ston and Southard advocated the reconsideration, and Messrs. Newton, Milnor and Miller opposed it. The question was decided in favor of reconsideration, 49 to 39.

The question being taken on the reference of the report to a committee of the whole, it was lost.

Mr. Newton moved to refer it to a select committee.

This motion was declared to stand on the same ground in point of order as a motion to refer to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Newton then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the cause or causes which produced the great mortality in the detachment of the army of the United States, stationed at New Orleans; and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Taylor moved an amendment to the resolution, which went to refer the consideration of this subject to the committee yesterday appointed to enquire into the conduct of Gen. Wilkinson. He made this motion with a view, as Gen. Wilkinson was evidently as much the object of this inquiry as of the other, that two committees should not sit at the same time. Messrs. Newton, Findley and Bacon opposed the amendment offered by col. Taylor, on the ground that the subjects of inquiry were separate and distinct. It was now agreed to.

The question on the resolution of Mr. Newton was decided in its favor—Yeas 66—and a committee of seven, was appointed.

## DECEMBER 20.

## CULTURE OF HEMP.

Mr. Sheffey remarked that the interruption of commerce to the Baltic had given a spring to the culture of hemp in this country, which would be much relaxed if that commerce should be opened. He was, he said, one of those who always considered the encouragement of agriculture as one of the first objects of a good government. He therefore proposed, with a view to ascertain how far it was proper to encourage the culture of hemp, to offer a resolution to enquire into the subject. He did not know how far it would be proper to adopt the measure which he contemplated; he was not advised whether the culture in the United States was sufficient for the consumption. If so, he should feel disposed to restrict the importation from abroad. The committee of Commerce and Manufactures would be best able to ascertain how far it was proper to protect the culture of our own raw material. He therefore submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of encouraging the culture of hemp, by protecting import duties, or prohibiting the importation of that article into the United States; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Mitchell said he had no inclination to oppose the passage of the resolution, its object being merely to enquire; and resolutions for enquiry, generally speaking, were those which of all others, the House ought to pass. He would just mention, however, his perfect conviction that the resources for the supply of this article were ample, and that enough could be raised on the Genesee flats and Wallkill river in the state of New-York, to supply the north, and in the state of Kentucky, to supply the south. The interruption of commerce with the Baltic, created an extraordinary price, which was bounty enough for the present. How far it might be necessary to extend the principle during free commerce, he did not say.

The resolution was agreed to without a division.

## IN SENATE.

## FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Mr. Lloyd moved that the bill 'declaring the laws now in force in the territory of Orleans, to extend to, and have full force and effect to the river Perdido, pursuant to the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 30th April, 1803; and for other purposes' should be referred to a committee, with instructions to report their opinion on the title of the United States to the territory in question, and the grounds on which that opinion may be founded. Yeas 5. Nays 17.

Mr. Horsey moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the senate all the documents, papers or other evidences in his possession relating to the title of the U. States to the territory South of the Mississippi territory, and Eastward of the river Mississippi, to the river Perdido, and to the boundaries of the said territory. Yeas 7. Nays 13.

## THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

SALT PETRE,

By SAM'L. TROTTER.

Davidson & Goddard & Henry Clay

vs Joel Craig, adm'r. of Elijah Craig

and Elijah Grant

In Chancery.

## FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the circuit court of Scott county will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the first Monday in February next, at the courthouse door in Georgetown, Scott county, the following slaves, viz. Joshua, Zachariah, Henry, Tom, Guy, Fanny, Anna, Maria and Jude, decreed to be sold to satisfy said Davidson and Goddard, their debt and costs.

Martin Hawkins, } Com'rs.  
4t Fielding Bradford, }



# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 8, 1811.

HEMP—this staple commodity of the state has lately experienced considerable depression in value.—Five dollars per cwt. is the most current, and we believe the highest price given at this time.

The following gentlemen were, on Saturday last, elected Trustees of the town of Lexington, for the present year:  
JOHN SPRINGLE,  
THOMAS WALLACE,  
JOSHUA HUDSON,  
RICHARD HIGGINS,  
DANIEL BRADFORD,  
ALEXANDER PARKER,  
J. B. JANUARY.

On Saturday last the shareholders elected the following gentlemen Directors of the Lexington Library Company, for the present year:

T. T. BARR,  
H. PURVIANCE,  
D. BRADFORD,  
J. B. JANUARY,  
E. YEISER, and  
D. L. GAN, Sec'y. and Treasurer.

A Memorial from the Bank of the United States was presented to Congress on the 18th Dec. We discover nothing in this document worthy of notice, if it be not the very first paragraph: viz.

"That by an act of congress, passed on the 25th of February, 1791, the subscribers to the capital stock, &c; their successors and assigns were incorporated for a term of years, which will expire on the 4th day of March next." Good—and this time of expiration was fixed and known twenty years ago! Mark what directly follows—

"Aware of the evils which must result from the sudden termination of the institution." VERY GOOD—a very sudden dissolution truly!

Gen. Richard Hickman is announced in the Frankfort Argus, a candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor of this state. The Hon. John Pope, is said to have declined being a candidate for the gubernatorial chair.

A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared by the directors of the Bank of Kentucky, for the last 6 months.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON has been elected to the senate of the United States, by the legislature of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Richard J. Meigs, elected governor.

WM. H. CRAWFORD is elected a senator of the United States, from the state of Georgia.

WM. M'KINLEY, a republican, is elected to Congress from Virginia, as a successor to John G. Jackson, resigned.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Does not the Census law require that it should be taken on the first Monday in August, (last) or within a reasonable time thereafter?—and if so, why has the census of Lexington not been completed? Can six months be considered a reasonable time for that purpose? YES & NO.

## TO THE CRITICKS.

GENTLEMEN,  
When noticing what in my opinion you improperly term the Baboon capers of a player, you should not have omitted to censure the conduct—and uniform conduct of some little boys and men who attend the Theatre, and disturb the audience by pert remarks which they intended as wit, and much noise to make themselves conspicuous. These people do not recollect that many go to the theatre to be amused by what is performed on the stage, and do not wish to be interrupted in this pursuit. They should also remember that because they have paid entrance money, they have no right to disturb others. In the large cities in Europe and America, the cry upon an occasion of this kind, would be "throw him over" or "put him out of the house." A resort to this measure, however disagreeable, may be necessary, and may be put in practice; for the audience who have long borne things patiently, may not be disposed to submit to them longer.—A word to the wise is sufficient, as poor Richard says.  
A Lover of the Drama.

David Todd, Esq. politely forwarded to us the following law for publication, for the information of those interested

An act altering the Chancery term of the Fayette Circuit Court in the year 1811.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the circuit court of Fayette county for the trial of chancery causes, which is now directed by law to be held on the fourth Monday in January in each year, shall, in the year 1811 be held on the first Monday in August, instead of the fourth Monday in January, and that all process returnable to said January term be returnable to the March term of said circuit court: Provided, That the said circuit court shall be held during the first week of the session by the affiant judges thereof, so as to enable the circuit judge to attend the Boone circuit court which commences its August session on the first Monday in said month.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the clerk and other officers of said court, perform the same duties at the said August term, as by law they are directed to perform at the January term of said court; and that the same may sit eighteen juridical days, if the business thereof require it.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed to alter or change the times of holding the county courts of the said county of Fayette.

(Signed)

JOHN SIMPSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GABL. SLAUGHTER, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED, CH. SCOTT.

December 17, 1810.

A true copy from the roll.

ATTEST, J. BLEDSOE, Sec'y.

The following bills have been approved and signed by the governor.

An act incorporating the directors of the Winchester Library company—

An act to keep open and improve the navigation of Big Barren river, from the mouth of Bay's fork in Warren county, to the mouth of Long creek in Barren county—

An act for the relief and benefit of the sheriffs in this commonwealth.

An act for the relief of the sheriff of Cumberland county—

An act authorising the publication of orders of courts, advertisements and other notices, in the Impartial Observer published in Danville—

An act for the relief of the clerk of Green circuit court, and the surveyor of Scott county.

An act erecting part of Knox county into an election precinct.

An act authorising the county court of Jefferson to lay their county levy.

NATCHEZ, DEC. 17.

WEST-FLORIDA.

We dispense with the addresses of Governor Skipwith, to the inhabitants and Legislature of the province. These addresses, are however, by no means destitute of merit, as they relate to the internal regulations of this Government, and breathe also a wish to be attached to the United States. How far his subsequent conduct may have corresponded with these professions, we are not prepared to determine; we have learnt, however, that on the arrival of Gov. Claiborne, there were objections made to his taking possession of the province, under the Proclamation of the President of the United States. The reason of the objection, we have understood to be, no provision being made by the U. States for the payment of the debt contracted in the recent change of government, which has taken place in that province; although it must have been obvious to every person, that governor Claiborne, may even the executive of the United States, was not authorised to enter into any obligation, or stipulation upon this question: yet we understand that it was insisted upon as the *sine qua non* of a delivery of the country.

They have, however, we learn, abandoned their ground, and that the forces of the United States are in peaceable possession of the Western part of Florida.

With many of our fellow citizens an opinion prevails that the conditions upon which the United States have taken possession of Florida, and the disposition they have made of the country, are not so favourable as should have been expected; yet we can see nothing hard or unjust, in either. The United States having an indisputable title to the country as far as the river Perdido, and acquiring that title under the treaty with France ceding Louisiana to the United States, to attach it in the same manner to Louisiana, as it originally was, appears to us, as the most natural and equitable disposition which could have been made of it.

We are informed also, by a gentleman, who left N. Orleans on Saturday week last, that Governor Folche was at Pensacola, with about seven hundred men. This place not being within the claim of the United States (laying just beyond the Perdido) it was expected that he would remove his forces to Mobile. Considerable alarm prevailed with the inhabitants of both places as to the probable fate of that portion of the province. The women and many others were quitting the country, he saw several schooners arrive at the Bayou St. John's freighted with such persons.

Our informant adds, that he learnt by private letters from Col. Kemper, the attack on Mobile was intended in a few days; it is remarkable, that we have heard nothing official from Florida. So soon as it reaches, we shall take the earliest opportunity of giving it to the public.

POSTSCRIPT.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were informed of the arrival at this place, of Capt. Patterson, of the Navy from Baton Rouge, he brings, we are informed, certain intelligence of the Western part of Florida having been peaceably given up to the United States; that the proper authorities on the part of our government, now at Baton Rouge had received certain assurances, that the Town and Fort of Mobile, would be evacuated without opposition, and that possession of the whole country, as far as the Perdido would be given the United States on demand.

It is conjectured, that Governor Folche has received orders from the Havana, as

to the relinquishment of Florida to the United States, according to the treaty of cession; this corresponds with the report from Pensacola, of an arrangement having been made, by authority of the regency of Spain for delivering this country to the United States.

The detachment of troops which marched under the command of Lieut. Col. Pike, we understand did not reach Baton Rouge, being met on their way by an express, with orders for their return, and they are accordingly, we learn, on their march back to Camp Dearborn, near this place.

This expedition has terminated somewhat as we suggested, a suggestion founded on a knowledge of the anxious wish of a large majority of the people of Florida, to become attached to the United States; yet, we cannot but admire, the promptness and alacrity, with which the forces of the United States turned out upon this occasion; and the military ardor and patriotism of the officers of the army, have given us assurances (of what we never doubted) that they are at all times ready to assert the rights and honor of their country, and could they have been more frequently gratified in their wishes, we should not have had the one so frequently invaded, and the other so often trampled upon.

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board the United States schooner Enterprise, to a friend in town.

"On the 21st ult. we sailed from New-York (whence I wrote you) for N. Orleans, and arrived in Hampton Roads on the 27th, in a very shattered condition, after experiencing on Friday night last, one of the most tremendous gales of wind that ever blew from the Heavens! We suffered the loss of 13 beautiful nine pound brass pieces with their carriages; a quantity of powder; some shot, hand-spikes; provisions; every thing of lumber on the deck—and finally, our mainmast fell overboard, by which only two men were slightly hurt. When my mind reflects on our perilous situation, and hair breath escape, I feel with peculiar conviction, that there is an overruling Providence which governs the destinies of men."

Phil. Gaz.

To the editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. SMITH.

The Gentlemen of Chicago having seen in the Ohio Centinel an unwarrantable attack on my reputation, (signed John Cooper) have, from the impulse of justice, inclosed to me the certificate herewith transmitted; altho' it was intended for the Ohio Centinel, I have thought proper, (as Cooper's slanders have reached Lexington) to request you to publish it in your paper: This, Sir, I trust will place Cooper's reputation and my own in correct points of view, and attach approbation or odium to its proper objects. The subscribers are, Math. Irwin, U. States' factor—John Kenzie, justice of the peace—Seth Thompson, Serg't. of the U. S. army—John Lalime, Indian interpreter. I am, your humble servant.

G. JOUETT.

FOR THE OHIO CENTINEL.

Mr. Editor,

We have seen in your paper of the 20th inst. a publication signed John Cooper, in which he calls C. Jouett, Esq. Indian agent of this place, a "coward, a poltroon a wretch," &c. thereby insinuating that he has challenged him; which we admit, but we know that Mr. Jouett accepted his challenge upon condition that he, (John Cooper) would first of all, disembarrass himself from a number of serious charges exhibited against him as surgeon's mate of the garrison of Fort Dearborn! We also know, that a prerequisite so indispensable was not complied with; and as Mr. Jouett is now absent from this place, we think, in justice to his character, we should declare our sentiments respecting him: And we give it as our opinion, that, as a public officer, his official reputation remains unimpaired, and as a gentleman, his pretensions are unblemished. And we are further of opinion, circumstanced as John Cooper is, that neither Mr. Jouett, nor any other gentleman could meet him in the way he contemplated.

M. IRWIN,  
JOHN KENZIE,  
S. THOMPSON,  
JOHN LALIME.

Chicago, Oct 18, 1810.

I WISH TO PURCHASE OR HIRE,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

SEVERAL NEGRO BOYS.

Between the age of 14 and 18 years, to work in a Rope-Walk.

THO. H. PINDELL.

Lexington, Jan. 8th, 1811.

I HAVE FOR SALE

A Negro Woman and Child,

And a GIRL about sixteen years of age—both good house servants.

LEWIS HAWKS.

January 1st, 1811.

MY Wife Polly Gatewood has left my family and refuses to live with me—this is to make known, that I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN GATEWOOD.

Fayette county, Jan. 1st, 1811.

CASH

FOR WHITE-OAK STAVES.

FOR particulars apply at my shop on main street, Lexington.

WILLIAM DORSEY.

Madison Hemp & Flax Spinning Company.

A MEETING of the shareholders will be held at Mr. William Satterwhite's tavern in Lexington, on Monday the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock, for the choice of a Director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Abner Le Grand—and for other purposes.

THOS. T. BARR, Sec'y.

January 7, 1811.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Thomas Adams 2  
Capt. B. Ashby  
Robert Alexander  
George Andrews

Richard Allen 2  
William Alexander  
Nathaniel Ashby  
Blackston Abernathy

Jesse Briant  
Benjamin Blythe  
Thomas Brawner  
Dr. Joseph Buchanan

George Brittenham  
Benedict Bacon  
John C. Bacon  
James Brock

Benjamin Berry  
Walter Brightman  
Walter Bullock  
Samuel Berkley

Harmond Back  
Samuel Calvert  
Micajah Clarke  
Leonard Chesny

Henry Coalhouse  
Jacob Creath  
Mary P. Cabell  
Edward B. Cabell

Abraham Croysdale 2  
Amon Craven  
Mr. Campbell  
John Clinton

Lucy Cary  
Thomas Dillard  
Thomas Duley  
Francis Downing

Joseph H. Davies 3  
Johnson Ellis  
John Fisk  
Allen Neil Farmer

Jane Foreman  
Conrad Farrier  
Benjamin F. Gore  
William Gibson

Larking Gatewood  
Alfred Grayson  
John Gorden  
Thomas Hill

Sally P. Hopkins  
John Holden  
Susan Holmes  
Catharine Hargy

Abel Headington  
William Hardin  
John Hendley  
Robert P. Henry

Robert Howard  
Lewis Haller  
Thomas Hopkins  
Geo. W. Hardin

Eleazer Hoag  
James Johnson  
Ambrose Jones  
Benjamin Knox

William Leavy  
Israel Ludlow  
Dempsy Lassiter  
Warner W. Lewis

John Lewis  
Richard Litteral  
John Langhous  
John Lewis

Alex's Mahan sen.  
John M'Dowell  
Thomas Moor  
J. & D. Maccoun

John M'Call  
Thomas M'Clanahan  
Francis Moore  
George Madderson

Mary M'Kay  
Wm. M'Connell  
Thompson Martin  
Alex. M'Canlie

Thomas Marshall  
Samuel Martin  
Alex. M'Crosky  
Mrs. Ann New

Parker Nicholson  
Neal & Maunt  
Thomas J. Overton  
Doct. James Overton

Polly Outten  
Alexander Parker  
William Patrick  
Vassallen Pruitt

John Parker  
Hester Pope  
Robert Pogue  
Baruch Prather

Thomas Peebles  
Jonathan Pigg  
Peter Pindexter  
Lewis Pigg

Col. Wm. Russell  
John C. Richardson  
Susan W. Reed  
Wm. Robinson

John Rogers  
D. St. Girou  
John Scanland  
Lewis Sheets

Mr. Stout  
Daniel Short  
Edwin B. Smith  
Mr. Singleton

James Springer  
John W. Stout  
James Thornton  
Thomas Talbot

Francis S. Taylor  
Wendel Trought  
Adam Troutman  
Robert Tryer

Mary Tompkins  
Jeremiah Vardaman  
John Henry Vos  
William Wallace

Alex. Warden  
Mrs. M. Warfield  
Robert Wickliffe  
William W. Worsley

Elizabeth White  
Walker Warfield  
Joseph A. Woodson  
Sarah Woolcut

John Wallace  
Robert Wilson  
William D. Wilson  
Thomas Woolfolk

Nathaniel Wilson  
Nicholas Winnans  
Hester Webber  
James Word

James Wood  
Mr. Wallace  
William Waldron  
Michael Walton

Thomas B. Warren  
Nancy Walker  
Majr. C. Watkins  
John Wilson

Charles Whittington  
Dr. Wm. O. Watts  
Leonard Young  
James JORDA

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1811.

The Post-Master at Lexington, authorized to furnish WAT BILLS.

ent Post-Masters in the western convenient to this place than to ton City. Orders forwarded to him attended to by the return post.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at h, eber, Ky. which if not taken out in th months will be sent to the General Pos. Office as dead letters.

Spencer Adams  
Maximilian Bowren  
Thomas Berry  
Mecajah Clark

Wm. Colen-an  
Wm. Crawford  
John A. Dawson  
John Daniel

Archibald Evans  
Jacob Fishback  
Henry Frakes  
Benj. Grigsby

Joseph George 3  
G. Herrington  
G. Harris  
Miss Eliz. Holsley

Henry Lowness  
Abram Miller  
Wm. M'Millan  
John Morrow

George Marta  
Wm. Nisbeth  
Phil. T. Richardson 3  
John Rogan or

Wm. King  
Wm. Stewart  
James Scott  
George Taylor

James Wheman  
James Young  
MORDECAI GIST, P. M.  
Winchester, January 1st, 1811.

FOR SALE,

1000 ACRES OF LAND lying at the forks of Licking, adjoining the town of Falmouth, the greater part of which is bottom, and inferior to none in the state.—The advantages belonging to this tract, of navigation from the spot—its eligibility to every kind of water works—the probability of its containing a large quantity of iron ore, and its contiguity to the county seat of justice, combine to make it one of the most desirable speculations in the Western country.—By a person of capital and enterprise, this situation may, in various ways, be improved, comparatively at but little expense, into an estate of great magnitude.—For a stock farm, or for hemp or tobacco, no place in the state is entitled to a preference.—Apply to Thos. Budley & Chs. Humphries, Esquires, or to the subscriber.

—ALSO—

A TRACT OF LAND six miles below Louisville, one and a half miles from the Ohio, containing 314 acres, and is good farming land.

—ALSO—

A GOOD TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE on Limestone street, with cellars, kitchen, dairy, smoke house and pump, in the occupancy of Mr. Nathaniel Burrowes.—I will take for those two last pieces of property, whiskey, flour, bagging, fish rope, yarns and tobacco.—Mr. John Gwatney will show the land near Louisville and contract for it—for the House and Lot, apply to Charles Wilkins, Esq. or to the subscriber.

F. RIDGELEY.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1811.

WILL BE SOLD,

IN the Street, before the door of the Kentucky Hotel, on February Court day, BETWEEN 1 and 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, if not sooner disposed of by private contract—the justly Celebrated (both as a Racer and a Foal-getter) Stud Horse

DARE-DEVIL,

formerly called Johnson's Colt. He is apparently in high health and spirits, and in good condition for a Stud Horse, at this season of the year. Cash, hemp, whiskey, cotton, or salt will be taken in payment. A credit will be given on the greater part by giving bond and security. For further particulars, apply to N. BURROWES.

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1811.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 27th December last, a likely yellow boy about 21 years of age, named

JERRY.

About five feet seven or eight inches high; sharp nose, tolerable large mouth—when he laughs he is apt to shut his teeth together, has a down look when closely examined, hollow eyes—he is a tolerable shoemaker, and plays on the violin a little—took with him sundry clothing, viz. a tolerable good wool hat, a pair dark velvet pantaloons, one pair white cordery ditto, one half worn cotton casimer coat, an old great coat with a velvet cape and sundry other clothing not recollected. It is probable he has procured a forged pass. It is presumable he will make to the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him to my farm in Montgomery county, near Mount Sterling, and all reasonable expenses paid, or half of the above reward, if lodged in any jail in the state so that I get him.

Jan'y 2d, 1811.

JNO. PEEBLES.

HEMP WANTED.

THE subscriber is now ready to receive clean Hemp, of good quality, at his rope walk, one mile from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road, for which the market price will be paid in cash on delivery.

GEO. TROTTER, Jun.  
Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1810.

Public Auction.

AT the house now occupied by A. W. Grayson, opposite the court house, will be sold on Monday the 14th January, 1811, (on the court day) to the highest bidder for negotiable notes at sixty days credit with approved encumbers, a large quantity of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, TOGETHER WITH SOME Wagons and Teams.

R. Breckenridge, Trustees of A. C. Breckenridge, & W. Grayson.  
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1811.

Taken up by John Moore, near the Mountain Island of Big Eagle, Scott county, a SORREL HORSE, with a blaze face, and before six years old, 14 hands high, appraised to \$40. this 6th Nov. 1810.

CORNELIUS GAUCHÉ



## Miscellaneous Selections.

### OLD ELWES OUT-MISERED.

The following anecdote is literally true, without the least exaggeration or embellishment:

In the state of Connecticut, and to the S—, lives a Mr. W—, a farmer of a handsome property, and in easy circumstances; but notorious for his miserly disposition. About six years ago, an aged neighbour of his received his death-wound by a fall from his horse, before this miser's door. He had humanity enough to run to the relief of the maimed gentleman, took him up, and as his sleigh was at the door put him into it, and carried him a few rods to a friend's house. In a few days the gentleman died; and his oldest son administered upon the estate, which was settled in the usual form. A few weeks since, Mr. W— called upon the administrator, and after a hesitating preliminary, addressed him in the following words:

"Ever since your father's death, sir, something has lain heavy upon my mind, which I have been desirous to make known to you; but which, for various reasons I have delayed to this day. And now I feel ashamed to tell you what it is; but, indeed, sir, it presses my mind so hard, and appears to be so much a duty to myself and family, that I must reveal it. Now, sir, you must know that if it had not been for me, your honored father would have died in the road. At the moment he fell, I was just going to sit down to a fine roasted spare rib as ever was set upon any man's table in the state of Connecticut. This is true, sir, and if you don't believe it as good as ever was cooled you may ask my wife, and she will testify it. Now sir, I left this excellent warm spare rib, and ran to your father's relief. I took him up & offered to bring him into my own house, which he refused. However, I gave him a wine glass full of cider brandy, the best liquor I had in the house; & then put him into my own sleigh, and carried him nearly a quarter of a mile. All this, sir, I did, and as you were administrator on the estate, and a man of feeling, I hope you will have some consideration. Indeed, sir, I cannot afford to lose it, and though it may be outlawed, yet in conscience, I think you cannot refuse it."

He was answered, that it was singular, to demand pay for a common act of humanity, that the public had been duly advertised in the newspapers, all debts had been paid and the whole business closed for more than five years. This he acknowledged, but insisted that in equity he had a claim; and entreated that he might not be denied. It was then proposed to leave the matter to reference, and have a regular bill laid before them. The affair is not yet settled, but is expected, that though the referees will admit there is no legal claim, yet in equity, they will allow him three cents for his half jill of PUPALO, about five more for attendance and the sleigh, and also the estimated difference between a warm spare rib and a cold one.

**Change of Times.**—From the subversion of the Roman Empire to the 14th and 15th century, women spent most of their time alone, almost entire strangers to the joys of social life, and seldom went abroad, but to be spectators of such public diversions and amusements as the fashions of the times would countenance. Francis the First was the first who introduced women on public days to court. Before this time nothing was to be seen at any court of Europe but grey headed politicians, plotting the destruction of the rights & liberties of mankind, and warriors clad in complete armor, ready to put their plots into execution. In the 12th and 14th century, elegance had scarcely any existence, and even cleanliness was hardly considered as laudable. The use of linen was not known, and the most delicate of the fair sex, in those days, wore woollen shifts. In the time of Henry VIII, Peers of the realm brought their wives behind them on horseback when they came to town, and in the same manner took them back to their country seats, with hoods of waxed linen over their heads, wrapped in mantles of cloth, to secure them from the cold. And in Paris during the reign of Francis the Fair, to ride in a two wheeled cart along the dirty streets, was reckoned a grandeur of so enviable a nature, that he prohibited the wives of his citizens from enjoying it; and at that time wine was only to be had at the shops of apothecaries, where it saw to be sold as a cordial.—*Lon. Paper.*

At Spalding sessions, last week, an Irishman was found guilty of stealing from a shop, at Crowland, a pair of small clothes—for which offence he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. This imprisonment was a thing which Pat didn't like at all; and with a very long face he told the justices on the bench, that if they persisted in detaining him in prison, "the devil of a potatoe would his poor old mother get for the winter, for she depended upon him to dig her crop, and would be starved if he didn't go!" The poor fellow begged, therefore, that their worshipps would "do some civil thing to him," and let him

be off. The magistrates were amused with the whimsical style of the petitioner, and changed his sentence to a public whipping; whereupon Pat, in a grateful ecstasy, thanked them kindly; and he underwent the flogging through the market last Tuesday with high good will. LONDON PAPER.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THOMAS T. SKILLMAN

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH IN LEXINGTON, KEN  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
TO BE CALLED

THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.

THE diffusion of political information is an object of the first magnitude in a free government. Next to the promotion of virtue, it is ardently and perseveringly to be sought after and cultivated. An ignorant, no less than a vicious people cannot long be free. To preserve, unimpaired, our liberties—to perpetuate our republican institutions, it is indispensable that the torch of truth should enlighten us, as well as that virtue should mould our hearts. It is on this principle that a FREE PRESS becomes so very important to a FREE PEOPLE. In vain does ambition meditate the subjection of the people, or tyranny decree for them the chains of servitude, where truth flashes abroad its sacred illuminations, and where men yield themselves to its superior influence and direction. To effect this design shall be a prime concern in the publication of THE AMERICAN STATESMAN. An open and unreserved communication of every species of political intelligence deemed important to the people shall be a ruling principle in conducting this paper. The public are entitled to a full statement of national affairs, the operation of government, and the political standing of the country; and it becomes the imperative duty of a newspaper editor to give it. This, I hope, shall be faithfully done. But, in performing our editorial functions, it shall ever be our care to let moderation and a calm dispassionate manner characterize our whole conduct. To conciliate, not to irritate; to enlighten, not to mislead, shall be the character of this paper. When the Press is otherwise employed it becomes the instrument of extensive injury to society—its end is subverted—the impression of its dignity is lost—it is the curse of human kind. Though this journal will be principally devoted to politics, still our columns shall be open for the insertion of every species of useful intelligence, and for temperate discussions on every important subject.

It will be asked, and the public have a right to ask, "what are your politics?" After relating an anecdote I will answer the enquiry. At a time when it became fashionable with a certain class of citizens to slander and vilify the renowned WASHINGTON, the late Patrick Henry, being asked for his opinion of that great man, expressed himself thus:—"He is the greatest as well as the best of men. When he dies a well-executed historical monument should be erected over his tomb. And to this consecrated spot," added he, with a glow of generous enthusiasm, "the American youth should ever repair to learn virtue and patriotism." To such a monument we have not, indeed, access; but history has reared a lasting monument to his fame, and to that we can resort for so laudable a purpose. I am fearless then to answer, that, as a young man, I have formed my politics on the WASHINGTON model; and, as an editor, I mean to devote my paper to the inculcation of those wholesome principles, those sound practical doctrines which once animated the policy, and which now adorn the writings and hallow the history of that eminent statesman. In following a man who made a thousand sacrifices to serve his country, who embarked his all in her cause, and who, by a dignified retreat from the caresses of a devoted army at the close of the war, showed the world that the love of country, not a wish for personal aggrandizement, was the sublime motive which governed his actions, I shall, I flatter myself, act more correctly, as well as more safely, than I should by pursuing the principles and theories of political experimenters and visionary philosophers. And I do not hesitate to declare it to be my opinion, that if our country is fated to ruin, its overthrow will ultimately be effected by exchanging the salutary maxims and solid doctrines of the WASHINGTON SCHOOL, for the crude notions and novel opinions of mere theorists in politics. Whenever a nation ceases to be governed in her policy by such principles, and urges her precious bark on the dangerous tide of experiment and conjecture, the destruction of her liberty cannot be remote. Of this, alas! we have done but too much already, and at this moment we bear the scars of our folly thick upon us. It is high time we should return to those happy principles, those tried measures which once raised us to a proud and envied pre-eminence in the scale of nations.

### CONDITIONS.

1. THE AMERICAN STATESMAN will be published on a large super-royal sheet, and printed with a handsome type.  
2. The price will be two dollars & fifty cents, payable in advance; or, three dollars, payable at the expiration of the year.  
3. Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted on moderate terms.  
4. Provided a sufficient number of subscribers are received to pay the expenses of publication, the work will be commenced the first of July next.

\* \* \* \* \* Printers in the western country who are willing to encourage a paper conducted on the principles above expressed, will confer a favor by giving this notice one or two insertions. Lexington, December 20, 1810.

**Regimental court of Appeals.**  
DELINQUENTS of the 42d regiment who have been fined for non-attendance at the musters in 1810, are notified that the time of appeal will expire on the 1st of February next; those who wish to file their appeals, will avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so by that time—and if properly qualified to do so with Dr. John Todd, at my place of residence, during my absence, will be received.  
DAVID TODD.  
Judge advocate 42d Reg't.

Dec. 10, 1810.

### Fayette county sci.

**Taken up by John Ferguson.**  
Living on the east fork of Hickman near Riley's mill, a straw berry roan horse, 13 hands 3 inches high, branded on the off buttock thus Z B 7 or 8 years old, near hind foot white, with a large star and snip, one glass eye—Appraised to \$15 before me this 30th Oct. 1810.

WALLER BULLOCK.

### JAMES FISHBACK,

OF Lexington, ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and Scott Courts.

## REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,  
GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantel &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & to rise mounted SPECTACLES,  
Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

THE highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.  
Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

## LEXINGTON

### Oil Floor Cloth Factory.

THE friends of domestic manufactures, and the friends of the subscribers are informed, that there are now arrived at the factory, blocks of the most elegant patterns for carpets, which were procured by Mr. Levett, at a great expense in Philadelphia. The subscribers have been at a very great expense, in fitting up the factory, to be enabled to supply the inhabitants of this state, with so elegant and useful an article, under the prices at which it is manufactured in Philadelphia (notwithstanding the advanced price they pay for colors).

The carpets which have been manufactured are allowed to be of a superior quality to any that have been imported—the subscribers therefore request the encouragement of the enlightened inhabitants of Kentucky to establish a manufactory which promotes the interest of the hemp grower, spinner, weaver and the domestic comforts of its inhabitants.

Prepared waggon covers—water proof; Dutch Wax-Cloths, for side boards and table covers—carpets, &c. papering and painting in all its branches by the subscribers.

LEVETT & SMITH.

N. B. Those who wish to have carpets, are requested to make immediate application, and those who wish to furnish their own cloth, may see a specimen at the factory, how it should be woven.

An apprentice of 16 years of age, wanted at the factory.  
Dec. 10, 1810.

## NEW GOODS.

### P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,  
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,  
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,  
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and  
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.  
All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash.  
13th August, 1810.—tf

### William Webb, M. D.

WILL practice PHYSIC SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in the town of Winchester and its vicinity.  
Winchester, 28th Nov. 1810.

### The Subscriber

INFORMS the inhabitants of Lexington and the public in general, that he has established a BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Alexander Frazer, where he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches—he hopes from his long experience and knowledge in the business to be able to give general satisfaction, particularly on ladies' Jeffersons.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.

### FOR SALE,

Or to Rent for a term of years,

THAT large and elegant Brick TAVERN, situated adjoining the public square, in the town of Flemingsburg, K. and late the property of General Gabriel Evans; the situation healthy and pleasant, and the buildings well calculated for a tavern and store, and the state road leading from Paris to the eastern states, passing immediately by the door, and considerably travelled. The payments, either rents or purchase money, shall be low and easy, and made to suit the purchaser. The store room may be rented with or without the tavern. There is sufficient ground for garden and clover lot. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or Charles C. Duncan, Flemingsburg, Ky.

N. FOSTER.

October 25, 1810.

### Taken up by Jesse Baxter,

In the county of Clarke, near Holder's boat yard, one dark brown or bay mare, judged to be 8 or 9 years old, no brand perceivable, nearly 15 hands high, has a large scar about the middle of the off fore legs, appraised to \$7 50.

DAVID BULLOCK, &c.

23d October, 1810.

### Jessamine County, Sci.

**Taken up by Jasper Griffin,**  
Living near the Hickman road, two miles from the mouth of Hickman, a Sorrel Horse, eight years old, fourteen and a half hands high, some large saddle spots, shod before, a small star and snip, bob tail, some white on his feet. Appraised to 50 dollars this 3d day of Nov. 1810.

W. N. POTTS

## KENTUCKY HOTEL.

I HAVE rented of Henry Clay Esq. that large and commodious brick house in Lexington, called the Kentucky Hotel. It will be my constant care to make those comfortable who may please to favour me with a call. The management and comfort of the stables are equal to any in the United States.

GEO: SLAUGHTER, Jr.  
Lexington, 1st Jan. 1811.

**Tobacco, Hog's Lard, Whiskey & Bees-Wax.**  
A quantity of the above articles wanted at the store of the subscriber immediately.

A. LE GRAND.

Lexington, Dec. 24 1810.

## To Druggists

### And Country Store-Keepers.

FIFTEEN hundred 200 lb. refined borax  
1000 do. white lead 300 do. Spanish indigo  
2000 do. pearl ashes 200 do. cochineal  
2000 do. quicksilver 500 do. aquafortis  
5000 do. English oil 300 doz. syringes  
vitrol 300 lb. grains paradise  
1000 lb. flor. sulphur 200 do. Turkey opium  
3000 do. red lead 100 do. gum juniper  
3000 do. red sanders 300 do. promgranate  
3500 do. crem. tartar peel  
2000 do. gum copal 100 lb. ether vitrol  
5000 do. yellow bark 500 do. black lead  
1000 do. Senna 500 do. Aleppo galls  
1000 doz. ink powder 700 do. gum arabic  
500 lb. fresh rhubarb 300 do. crud. sal. am.  
300 do. best Spanish moniac  
Annatto 200 lb. sugar of lead  
100 lb. Spanish saffron 300 do. cowages  
300 do. Simarouba 200 do. guaiacum  
bark 400 fine sponges  
500 lb. fine arrow root 2000 lb. refined cam  
300 do. gum shellac phor  
100 do. red bark 300 lb. Assafetida  
300 do. arsenic 1000 lb. Verdigrise  
1000 packs gold leaf 500 bottles Castor oil  
200 doz. tooth brush- 500 Gallons Spirits  
es Turpentine  
200 doz. smelling bot- Iron mortars and pes  
tles tles  
100 doz. cologne wa- Oil of amiseed  
ter Hair powder  
50 bbls. Glauber salts Specie bottle  
100 doz. spring lan- Graduated measures  
cets Patent medicines  
500 lb. snake root

With a large and general assortment of  
DRUGS, MEDICINE, PATENT MEDICINES, GLASS BOTTLES, VIALS, and every other article belonging to the Drug & Apothecary line, expressly laid in to suit Druggists, Storekeepers and other wholesale dealers—the subscriber has also made arrangements with manufacturers of WINDSOR SOAP, that he can sell at the manufacturers' prices.

STEPHEN NORTH,

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 85, market Street, between  
2d & 3d Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov'r. 25, 1810.

## Mrs. WHITE'S

### MILLINERY STORE.

The subscriber, having recently returned from the eastward, is now opening an extensive and elegant assortment of

### FANCY GOODS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST MARKETS, CONSISTING OF

### TORPEDO, Wardle, Woodland,

Cottage and gunboat bonnets  
Shepherdess and Madison hats  
Black Leghorn do.  
Chip and straw bonnets, with our usual assortment of satin, silk and muslin do.  
Fashionable velvet bonnets  
Full dress caps and lace handkerchiefs  
Fancy and black Ostridge feathers  
Artificial flowers and neck laces  
Gold and silver bands  
Gold and silver spangles and foil  
Parrasols and umbrellas  
Shine silk and cotton trimmings  
Silk and cotton cord, and jet buttons  
Black and white cotton and thread laces  
Thread tatten and lace lino trimmings  
Lace gauze for caps and handkerchiefs, Lace lino for do.  
Coloured and white lino for scarfs  
Elegant worked robes and soufel gauze  
Black and white Italian crape  
Worked hankkerchiefs and seeded muslins  
Elegant rose straw gimp & cork screw do. do.  
Elegant straw backs and crowns for bonnets  
Shawls, cotton, cambric, calico, India muslin and batistas  
Nett and lino sleeves, kid & cambric gloves  
Men's leather do. and suspenders  
Gold and silver watches  
Silk and cotton velvet, coloured; and black satin and silk for bonnets.  
Plain and figured satin and lutestring ribbons plain and figured coloured velvet do. fine and coarse lapwre, common do.  
Counter, tenor treble and bass violin strings  
Women's fine black worsted hose cotton do.  
Women's high heel spring and flat kid shoe and shoe knots  
Children's shoes, glass tumblers, whalebone for ladies corsets, cotton laces for do.  
Ladies dress quical, crape, mourning and common fans  
Ladies riding whips  
Ridicules, scarlet and green  
Conversation, fliriting & fortune telling cards  
300 boxes of white and coloured cotton balls  
Cotton and thread boss and worsted cruels  
Scotch thread from No. 10 to 70, flat bobbin and tapes Turkey red  
White crape and tambour needles  
Steel bodkins scissors and thimbles  
Palmerine, Windsor & Philadelphia white soap  
Frock paper and pound pins  
Hair combs, frizing and reding do.  
Scented pomatum in sticks  
Counter plaister, tooth powder and brushes  
Double distilled Bergamotte, lavender and honey, and the much admired milk of roses  
Pungent salts, smelling bottles, paint boxes, camel hair and black lead pencils  
Gold and silver paper, stamped do. gum arabic, alabaster dolls and a variety of toys  
Children's leather hats  
Peppermint drops sugar and burnt almonds, sugar plumbs, kisses rose cake and horehound candy  
Imperial tea, green coffee, loaf sugar, English Durham mustard by lb 1-4 or 2 oz.  
Nova Scotia red herrings, pepper, ginger, allspice, cinnamon, capers, allum, fig blue starch, rosin, stone ware  
Stings, country linen and thread.  
7000 lb prime Tennessee cotton  
Flower, kitchen, garden and grass seeds  
Double rocket norstons, do. columbine, wall flower, do. flowering balsam, sweet flowering pea, variegated and plain pyraniums, China asters, purple Prussian stalk do, purple ten week tulip flower, superfine carnation pink, do. English thorns haws Pyracantha or evergreen thorns solid cellery, fine cabbage, early York and sugar loaf cabbage, red cabbage and all the vegetables belonging to the kitchen garden.

A perspective, with views in France, Spain Germany, Italy, England and Ireland.  
DANIEL WHITE,  
Lexington, Mainstreet.

### AN APPRENTICE

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

## Patent and Family Medicines

PREPARED BY

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

### Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

### Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

### Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

### Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatisms, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

### Lee's Grana Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

### Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

### Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

### Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, miltent and intermiltent fevers.

### Lee's Genuine Persia. Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of rickets, worms, tetters, &c.

### Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

### Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

### Lee's Corn Plaster.

### Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

### Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

### The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

### The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store-keepers left to again; in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe the every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

### SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line post paid to Michael Lee & Co. Baltimore.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY PRICE

### IN CASH,

WILL be given for a NEGRO MAN, as a house servant, (to reside in this place.) He must be acquainted with the business, and come well recommended; apply to the printer. Lexington, 20th Oct. 1810.

### CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby notified not to take an assignment on a note of hand given by me to Joseph Miller for the sum of 30 dollars, payable some time in May next, as I am determined not to pay the same, it having been fraudulently obtained.

December 22d, 1810.

### ADAM LONG.

### Rope Makers Wanted,

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO ENGAGE

### A NUMBER OF

### BLACK OR WHITE SPINNERS,

For the year 1811, to Work in a Rope Walk. Persons desirous of engaging, will apply within the ensuing month.

GEO: TROTTER, Jr.

Lexington, Oct. 25d, 1810.

### For Sale.

ONE hundred acres of first rate land in Fayette county, six miles south east of Lexington, lying on the Tates creek road leading to Madison county; 40 odd acres of which is improved, the balance well timbered, a peach and cherry orchard, never failing spring and well situated for a distillery a pretty good dwelling and other necessary out houses. The title will be made good to the purchaser, for further particulars, enquire of R.R. Hall, or to the subscriber living on the premises.

### ALEXANDER HALL

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW  
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. His office is kept on Main street in Lexington, one door below the Post Office and directly opposite the Office of the Insurance Company.